PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER. Mexico, February 24, 1848.
Sin: On the 18th I received your two letters of the 13th ultimo, and immediately issued the general order No. 59, (a copy enclosed,) de-volving the command of the army, in Mexico,

upon Major General Butler. As the officers detailed for the court of inquiry, before which I am ord red to appear as a criminal, are not known to have arrived in the country, I avail myself of a moment's leisure to secall some of the neglects, disappointments, injuries, and rebukes which have been inflicted upon me by the War Department, since my departure from Washington, November 23, 1846. To me, the business of recrimination, how-ever provoked, has ever been painful. In this summary I shall therefore indulge in no wantonness of language, but confine myself to naked historical facts-leaving conclusions to men of

sense and candor. In the hurry of preparation for Mexico, (only four days were allowed me at Washington, when twenty might have been most advantageously employed in the great bureaux—those of the chief engineers, chief of ordnance, chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence) I handed to you a written request, that I of 3 of our accomplished captains, therein named might be appointed assistant adjutant general, with the there was a vacancy at the time tor one. My request has never been attended to, and thus I have had no officer of the Adjurant General's Department with me in the campaign. Can another instance be cited of denying to a general-in-chief, in the field, at the head of a large army—or even a small one—the selection of his chief of his staff—that is, the chief in the department of orders and coverage integral.

and correspondence? Early in the following January, I asked that a general cours-martial might be appointed on the part of the President, for the trial of two officers (named by me) for conduct each had committed, that endangered, in a high degree, the success of the impending campaign; and I specially referred to the anomalous and fatal act of Congress, (May 29, 1830,) which prohibited me, as the "accuser or prosecutor," from ordering the court for the tital of the cases. My application has never been noticed. This neglect alone ought early to have admonished me that I had no hope of support at Washington, in any attempt I might make (against certain officers) to maintain necessary discipline in the army I was about to lead into the field. Hen Washington highly flattered with the confidence and kindness the President had just shown me, in many long personal interviews on military matters. For more than 2 months my expressions of gratitude were daily and fervent, nor were they less emphatic towards the head of the War Department Proceeding with zeal and confidence in my most hazardous duties, I learned, January 27, at the Brazos San Jago, that an attempt was on foot to create a lieutenant general to take command in the field over me. Shocked and distressed, I allowed of no relaxation in my efforts to serve my country, resolved that for the short time I was likely to remain in commis-

sion to be—
"True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shined up A yet greater outrage soon followed: failing to obtain an act for the citizen lieutenant general, a bill was pressed upon Congress to authorize the placing a junior major general just appointed (the same individual) in command over all the old major generals then in front of the

I will not here trust myself to add a soldier's God that He did not allow them, nor subsequent injuries, to break down entirely the spirit and abilities (such as they are) with which He had

Foreseeing, at Washington, that from the great demands of commerce at the moment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to take up, per haps at any price, a sufficient number of vessels at New Orleans and Mobile to transport the regiments of my expedition from the Rio Grande frontier to Vera Cruz, I endeavored to impress upon the War Department the necessity of sending out, from the Northern and Eastern ports, a certain number of large ships in ballast, in order that the expedition might not be delayed, and in view of "the fixed fact"-the return of the vomito at Vera Cruz in the Spring of the year-a delay of a few weeks was likely to prove a total defeat.

in a paper transmitted to me, headed "Memorandum for the Quartermaster General," marked "War Department, December 15, 1846" and signed by the Secretary, which I received January 8, it is said :

"Independently of this number of transports for troops and ordnance stores, [from the north,] there will be required, say, five ships for the transportation of the [surf] boats now being prepared, tesides which ten vessels must be taken up and sent out in ballast, [for troops,] unless stores can be put on board, to make up the number (40) required by the commanding general."

The date of this memorandum is December 15, more than three weeks after my requisition and departure from Washington. Of not one of the 'ten vessels" in ballast, or with stores, (leaving room for troops,) have I heard, up to this day. Relying upon them, confidently, the embarcation was delayed, in whole or in part, at the Brazos and Tampico, from the 15th of January to the 3th of March; leaving, it was feared, not half the time needed for the reduction of Vera Cruz and its castle before the return of the yellow fever .-But half the suri-boats came at all; and of the siege train and ordnance stores, only about onehait had arrived when the Mexican flags were replaced by those of the United States on those formidable places. We succeeded, at last, in reaching the point of attack, in the midst of frightful northers, by means, in great part, of trading craft, small and bazardous, picked up accidentally at the Brazos and Tampico; and when the army got ashore, its science and valor had to supply all deficiencies in heavy guns, mortars, and

ordnance stores. The first letter that I received from the depart ment, after entering the captured city, contained an elaborate rebuke, (dated February 22,) for having ordered Col. Harney, 2d dragoons, to remain in the command of the cavalry with Major General Taylor, so as to leave Major Sumner, of the same regiment, the senior of that arm in my expedition. There was no great difference in the number of cavalry companies with the two armies. This rebuke was written with a complacency that argued the highest professional experience in such matters, and could not have been more confident in its tone, it dictated to the greenest general of the recent appointmen's. Yet, without the power of selecting commanders of particular corps, no general-in-chief would ventore to take upon himself the conduct of a criti-cal campaign Such selections were always made by the Father of his country, and the principal generals under him. So in the campaign of 1814. I myself sent away, against their wishes, three benior field-officers of as many regiments, who were infirm, uninstructed, and inefficient, in favor of three juniors, and with the subsequent appro-bation of Major Gen. Brown, on his joining me, and the head of the War Department. Both were well acquainted with the customs of war, in like cases, at home and abroad; and without that energy on my part, it is highly probable that no American citizen would ever have cited the battles of the Niagara without a sigh for his country. I am happy, however, that before a word had been received from the department, and, indeed. before it could have had any knowledge of the question, I had decided to take with me the frank and gallant colonel, and hope soon to learn that he and very many other officers have been rewarded with brevets for their highly distinguished

services in the campaign that followed It was in reference to the same rebuke, that, in a knowledging your communication, I said, from Vera Cruz, April 5th:

"I might very well controvert the military principles so confidently laid down by the department, (in the letter of the 22nd of February) but believing that the practice of the U. States army in the two wars with Great Britain would have no weight in the particular case, I waive further reply-having, at the moment, no leisure and no inclination for controversy." Alluding to he heavy disappointmen's in re-

Aluding to the neary disappointments in respect to transports, siege trains, and ordnance stores, then already experienced, I wrote to the department, from Lobos, Feb. 28—
"Perhaps no expedition wasever so unaccountably delayed—by no want of foresight, arrangement, or energy on my part, as I date affirm and under circumstances the most critical to this entire army; for everybody relied upon knew, from the first, as well as I knew, it would be fatal to us to a tempt military operations, on this coast, after, probably, the first week in April; and here we are at the end of February! Neverthe-

29th, and with about one-fourth of the necessary | ed by a peace or a truce-look to be dismissed means for a road train, (no fault of mine,) the retreat, in pursuit of the enemy, was vigorously commenced April 8th. The battle of Cerro Gordo soon followed, and we occupied Jalapa and Perote, where we were obliged to wait for sup-

plies from Vera Cruz. In those positions, I was nade to writhe under another disappointment. In my four memorials to the department, on the urther prosecution of the war against Mexico written at Washington-and, dated, respectively October 27, November 12, 16 and 21-[it was only intimated to me in the night of November 18, that I might prepare myself for the field]— papers in which I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true base of operations, and that the ene-my's capital could not probably be reached from the Rio Grande; I estimated that, after taking that great seaport, "about 20,000 men," or "an army of more than 20,000 men may be needed : 1. To beat in the field and in passes, any accumulated force in the way; 2. To garrison many impor-tant points in the rear, to secure a free commu-nication with Vera Cruz; 3. To make distant detachments, in order to gather in, without long halts, necessary subsistence."

And that force, I supposed, including volun-teers, and aided by land and money bounties, might be raised in time, by adding ten or twelve new regiments of regulars, and filling up the

A bill was introduced for raising ten additional regular regiments; and I certainly do not mean to charge the department with the whole delay, in passing the bill through Congress. But it was passed February 11, 1847; and under it by early in April, some few thousand men had been already raised and organized. My distress at Jalapa, April 27, that the whole of that force had been sent, under Brigadier General Cad-

In my letter to the department, written the day after, I said I had expected that-

"Detachments of the new regiments would, as you had promised me, begin to arrive in this month, and continue to follow perhaps into June." "How many (volunteers) will re-engage, under the act approved March 3, (only received two days ago,) I know not; probably but few. Hence the greater my disappointment caused by sending the new troops to the Rio Grande; for, besides their keeping the road in our present rear open for many weeks by marches in successive detachments, I had intended, as I advanced, to leave strong garrisons in this place, (Jalapa,) in Perote, and Puebla, and to keep at the head of the movement a force equal to any probable opposition. It may now depend on the number of the old volunteers, who may re-engage, and the number of new troops that may arrive from the Brazos in time, as also in some degree upon the advance of Major General Taylor, whether I shall find this army in strength to leave the garrisons, and to occupy the capi-

I may add, that only about filty individuals o the old volunteers re-engaged under the provi-sions of the act of March 3; that the remainder were discharged May 4; that Maj. Gen. Taylor made no movement in advance of Saltillo; and that the new regulars, including Cadwalader's brigade, only began to come up with me at Pu-ebla in July, but not in sufficient numbers till August 6. The next day the army commenced its advance upon the Capital, with a little more

than 10,000 effective men.
It is not extravagant to say that, if Brigadier General Cadwalader's torces had not been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, where he was made to lose, without any benefit to Major Gen. Taylor, much precious time, I might easily have comment upon those attempts; but I may thank taken this city in the month of June, and at onefifth of the loss sustained in August and September. The enemy availed himself of my forced offect, to treble, to organiz and discipline his forces, as also to erect numerous and powerful defences with batteries. Nearly all those extraordinary preparations for our re-ception were made after the middle of June,— And it is known that the news of the victory of Buena Vista reached Washington in time to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the Rio Grande, before his departure from New Orleans. Two rifle companies, with him, received the countermand there, and joined me early.

I know that I had the mistortune to give oftence to the department, by expressing myselt to the same effect from Jalapa, May 6. In a report

"The subject of that order (No. 135, old volunteers) has given me long and deep solicitude .-To part with so large and so respectable a portion of this army, in the middle of a hostile country which, though broken in its power, is not yet disposed to sue for peace—to provide for the return home of seven regiments from this interior position, at a time when I and it quite difficult to provice transportation and supplies for the operating forces which remain—and all this without any prospect of succor or reinforcements in, perhaps the next seven months - beyond some 300 army recruits-present novelies utterly unknown to any invading army before. With the addition of ten or twelve thousand new tevies in April or May-asked for, and until very recently expected-or even with the addition of two or three thousand new troops, destined for this army, but suddenly, by the orders of the War Department, diverted to the Rio Grande frontier, 1 might, notwithstanding the unavoidable discharge of the old volunteers-seven regiments and two independent companies-advance with confidence upon on intervening information and reflection. general panic given to the enemy at Cerro Gor-do still remaining, I think it probable that we tha', we must renew the consternation by another blow."

Thus, like Cortez, finding myself isolated and abandoned, and again, like him, always afraid | And are discipline and efficiency of no value in the that the next ship or incssenger might recall or tar her cripple me-I resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home, but to render my little army "a self-sustaining machine"-as I in

It was in reference to the foregoing serious causes of complaint, and others, to be found in my reports at large-particularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner—that I concluded my report from Puebla, June 4, in these words:
"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mort fications I have been made to feel since I left Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part of the War Department which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recallet from this army the moment it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz-which, as far as practicable out of the letter of recall—an I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all field operations will be over long before that

But my next report [July 25] from Puebla has. no doubt, in the end, been deemed more unpar donable by the department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I con-

"Since about the 26th ultimo [June] our intercourse has been frequent and cordial, and I have found him [Mr. T.] able, discreet, courteous, and amiable. At home it so chanced that we had but the slightest possible acquaintance with each other. Hence more or less of reciprocal preju-dice; and of the existence of his feelings towards me, I knew (by private letters) before we met, that at least a part of the cabinet had a full intimation. Still, the pronounced misunderstanding between Mr. Trist and myself could not have occurred but for other circumstances: 1. His being obliged to send torward your letter of April 14, instead of delivering it in person, with the explanatory papers which he desired to communicate; 2. His bad health in May and June, which I am happy to say has now become good and 3. The extreme mistification into which

your letter, and particularly an interlineation, unavoidably threw me. So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that all I have beretofore written to the department about Mr. Trist should be suppressed. I make this declaration as due to my present esteem for that gentleman; but ask no favor, or desire none, at the hands of the department. Justice to myself, however tardy, I shall take care to have done.

your rebukes contained in the letter of May 31, in my defensive statements, I have offered no ly vindicate myself, is not from the want of will, means, or ability, but time. The first l-tter (dated February 22) received from (in relation to Mr. Trist and the prisoners at Cerro Gordo;) and that I do not here triumphant-Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now re-buked for the unavoidable—nay, wise, if it had not been unavoidable-release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo-even before

from the service of my country! You will perceive that I am aware (as I have long been) of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed under all circumstances by an enlightened patriotism. In respect to money, I beg again to report that the chief commissary (Captain Grayson) of this army has not received a dollar from the States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9 .-He now owes more than \$200,000, and is obliged to purchase on credit, at great disadvantages. The chief quartermaster (Captain Irwin) has received perhaps \$60,000, labors under like incumbrances. Both have sold draughts to small amounts, and borrowed largely of the pay department, which has re-Consequently, the troops have some four months' pay due them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the disbursing departments at home, has been made known, to our shame, in the papers of the capital here, through a letter from Lieut. Col. Hunt, that was found on the person of the special messenger from Washington. The army is also suffering greatly from the want of necessary The new troops, (those who have last arrived,) as destitute as the others, were first told that they would find abundant supplies at New Orleans; next at Vera Cruz, and finally here; whereas, we now have, perhaps, a thousand hands making shoes and (out of bad materials, and at high rates,) pantaleous. These articles, about 3,000 pairs of each, are absolutely necessary to cover the nakedness of the troops. February 28, off Lobos, I wrote to Brigadier General Brooke to direct the quartermaster at New Orleans to send

Cruz from some quarter, and followed us to Jalapa and this place." I must here specially remark, that this report, No. 30, though forwarded the night of its date, (July 25,) seems to have miscarried. Perceiving, about November 27, that it was not acknowledged by the department, I caused a duplicate to be made, signed it, and sent it off by the same conveyance with my despatch No. 36, and the charges against Brevet Major General Worth, Major General Pillow, and Brevet Lieut. Col. Duncan, together with the appeal against me of the former. All these are acknowledged by the department in the same letter (Jan. 13) that recalls me. It was that budget of papers that caused the blow of power, so long suspended, to tall on a devoted head. The three arrested officers, and he who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discipline a-gainst them, are all to be placed together before the same court ;-the innocent with the guilty, the accuser and the accused, the judge and his prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial justice!— But there is a discrimination with a vengeance! restored to their corps-one of them with his brevet rank-and I am deprived of my command! There can be but one step more in the same direction :- throw the rules and articles of war in-The pronunciamento, on the part of my factious

appointed.'

jurors, is most triumphant. My recall-under the circumstances, a severe punishment before trial—but to be followed by a trial here, that may run into the autumn-and on matters I am but partially permitted to know by the department and my accusers-is very ingewhich had been previously (July 12) a knowl edged and rebukingly declined. 2. The arrest of Brevet Major General Worth, for writing to the department "under the pretext and form of an appeal," an open letter, to be sent through me, in which I was grossly and falsely accused of "malice" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in the matter of the general order No. 349, on the subject of puffing letters for the newspapers at home.

On that second point, the letter from the department of January 13 is more than ingenious, it is and his letter to Pennsylvania were of an an 2elaborate, subile, and profound- a professional dissertation, with the rare merit of teaching principles until now wholly unkown to military codes and treatises, and of course to all mere soldiers, I leman did not, as has been fully proved, contend however great their experience in the field.

I have not in this place time to do more than hint at the fatal consequences of the novel doctrine in question. According to the department, any factions junior may, at his pleasure, in the midst of the enemy-using "the presext and form of an appeal" against his commander, insult and ourrege him to the grossest extent—though he be the general-in-chief, and charged with the conduct of the most critical operations; and that comman- It was from his Georgia letter that Mr. Buchinder may not arrest the incipient inu ineer, until an drew his parallel. When the later letter to he shall have first laid down his own authority. and submitted himself to a trial, or wait at least until a distant period of leisure for a judicial ex. affair was changed. So much for Mr. Clay's amination of the appeall And this is precisely the case under consideration. The department, in its eagerness to condemn me, could not take time to learn of the experienced, that the generalin-chief who once submits to an outrage from his junior, must lay his account to suffer the like the enemy's capital. I shall, nevertheless, ad-vance; but whether beyond Puebla, will depend a rank that may be supposed without influence, in high quarters, beyond the army. But this would not be the whole mischief to the public service do still remaining, I think it probable that we shall go to Mexico, or, if the enemy recover from and well affected among his brothers in arms, would soon reduce such commander to utter imbecility, by holding him in just scorn and con-tempt for his recreancy to himself and country.—

fiele ? But it was not my request of June 4, nor report No. 30, [of July 25] so largely quoted from above; nor yet the appeal of one pronun iado that has at formed every body, including the head of the War length brought down upon me this visitation, so clearly predicted. That appeal, no doubt, had its merits—considering it came from an erratic brother—a deserter from the other extreme—who having just made his peace with the true faith, was bound to signalize apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one for whom, up to Vera Cruz, he had professed, [and not without cause.] the highest obligations. [It was there he learned from me that I was doomed at Washington, and straightway the apostale began to seek, through a quarrel, the means of turning that knowledge to his own benefit.] No. There was [recently] influence proceeding from the other arrested general—who is quite willing that it should generally be understood [and who shall gainsay significant acquiescence?--] that all rewards and punishmens, in this army, were, from the first, to follow his recommendations. This, the more powerful of the pronunciados against No. 349, well knew at the time, as I soon knew, that he was justly obnoxious, not only to the animadversions of that order, but to other consures of yet a

much graver character. In respect to this general, the letter of recall obconsistent with "your [my] official reports and

Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke. But, waiting for the trials, I will here briefly state, that, unfortunately, I tollowed that General's own reports, written and oral; that my conficonduct and motives began to pour in upon me.

A word as to the 5th article of war. I can truly say that, in this and other communications, I have not designed the slightest disrespect to the commander-in-chief of the army and pacy of the United States. No doubt he, like myself and all others, may fall into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been behind the curtain, admit the legal fiction that all acis I do not acknowledge the justice of either of of a Secretary are the acts of the President Yes,

honor to remain, respectfully, Your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

THE ENQUIRER. | chances of an individual sacrifice. If this rule is to be violated—if one of the individuals will-RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, May 4, 1848.

A SORT OF DILEMMA. The Editors of the Whig seem to have sprung from their beds at an early hour on Tuesday morning, to enjoy the perusal of Old Zac's letter in the Republican; for yesterday's "leader," of "unreasonable length," was struck off at a heat, before the arrival of the Allison letter, which reached us by the Southern mail about half past 10, A. M. The Whig's comments on the Baldwin or Gallaher letter open with the the death of more than one Presidential aspirant, if not occasionally of a nominee for that office." It then proceeds to show why such are the fatal results of letter-writing, and argues, that Mr. Polk, "an adroit politician," (the Whig press have generally ridiculed him as an "imbecile"—a noboly!) by writing one single letter, the famous "Kane letter, the model of an electioneering epistle," succeeded in utterly "confounding those who insist[et] on "putting him to the question' by the use of phrases." It is far different, argues the Whig, with the "ingenuous, unsophistica'ed, unambitious' General Taylor, and the "open, frank and fearless" Mr. Clay, (the Whig does not say that he is "unamto me large supplies of clothing. March 16-23, bitious!") who, "if they answer at all, as they General Brooke replied that the quartermaster at New Orleans had 'neither clothing nor shoes;' and that he was 'fearful that, unless they have been sent out to you direct, you will be much disdefeat of Mr. Clay, who "answered all ques-Some small quantity of clothing. perhaps one fifth of our wants, came to Vera tions, whether from friend or foe, careless of all consequences, and only desirous that his views on all questions of public policy might be understood." And hence, we presume, the expected defeat of Gen. Taylor, who, the Wrig informs us, "has written too many letters." It is true, as We that paper says, from General Taylor's position, "he had necessarily very little to say;" but the "misrepresentations of his opinions" compelled, him to "come out" in his letter to Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Gallaher. But, still, if the Whig means any thing at all, it clearly means that General Taylor, who "has written too nany letters," has subjected himself to the calegory of the "open, frank and fearless" but un'ortunate Mr. Clay, and that, like his great prototype in letterwriting, he, too, must, for his multifarious epistles, reap the bitter fruits of "defeat." And here we would remark, that the Whig in dilato be tried at all, which seems doubtful-two are ting upon Mr. Clay's fatal cacceties scribendi does great injustice to Messrs. Polt and Buchanan's "electioneering," and gives vastly too much credit to Mr. Clay's "openness and frankto the fire, and leave all ranks in the army free to ness " Mr. Polk wrote one single litter, which engage in denunciations and a general scramble was read from one end of the Union to the for precedence, authority, and executive favors. other, and the views of which have been fully realized and carried out, since his elevation to the Presidency. [And, strange to say, the only away even this last plank of the Whig. sentence in the Kane letter upon which any word for word, with a sentence in one of pondents, they are his best commentators-and niously placed on two grounds: 1 My own request, meaning that of June 4, (quoted above, North decidedly against annexation, and conclusively, that Gen. Taylor's position, as em-

election alone would secure the admission of Texas. "Good Cassius" tells us that Mr. Clay On the Tariff, too, Mr. Clay's letters to Georgia gonistic aspect. And on this question the Whig | They continue as follows: does great wrong to Mr. Buchanan. That genthat Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, but that he was as good a Tariff man; and his grounds were, that Mr. Clay, in his Georgia letter, had advocated the Compromise Act, as had done Mr. Polk. When Mr. Buchanan mide his speech, Mr. Clay's letter to Pennsylvania. openly in favor of "protection," had not appeared. Pennsylvania appeared, the whole aspect of he "openness and frankness" in writing various et-

ters to suit various places. Is it strange tha he was so utterly prostrated in 1814? But to return from a digression, which we could not avoid, to the Whig's comments upon the Bildwin or Gallaher letter. It is evident that he letter goes much farther than the Whig expeted or desired: "The denial by General Tayor bed to him by certain Mississippi letter-writers, (says the Whig.) places him precisely wherehe stood before those letters were published.'-But, though the denial proves that he never The Whig goes on to say, that it has "not the shadow of a doubt that he (Gen. T.) is in all essential points "a Wbig in principle," and, entertaining this undoubting conviction, we are prepared to support him cordially and zealously, IF

HE BE THE NOMINEE OF THE WHIG PARTY." Thus far all goes smoothly; but, on looking more closely into the letter, the Whig sees discandidate at all hazards, and that he will not quit the field, or "surrender" his independent position, for Mr. Clay or any body else! The Whig has too often lashed the "folly and madness" of those who would set up for themselves, independent of Whig organization, now to submit to any such proposition-and it gives to Old Zac and his "independent" friends a plain talk, which we copy in full .-Its argument is unanswerable. Ittells the pecuserves, parenthically, but with an acumen worthy of more than a "hasty" notice, that some of liar notus voius Taylorites, that the game they my specifications of his misconduct are hardly would play is "rather too strong"-even for "the veteran political gamblers of the National Convention"-that the members of that body will never submit to the game "Heads I win, Tails nothing—in a word, that as long as old Zac sails the Administration as guilty of the bases; bour 39 majority in what was once called the sails on his present independent position has crimes and misdemeanors. As the Union says, you lose," by which they must lose all and gain stands on his present independent position, he is crimes and misdemeanors. As the Union says,

Convention: sing a willingness to receive, under any circumsiances, the nomination of the Whig National Convention, should have deemed it necessary to say, in so many words, that, should he fail to do readers will judge for themselves. here we are at the end of February! Neverthers being a sum in the means required and promised, I shall go forward, and expect to take Vera Croz and its caste in time to escape, by pursuing the enemy, the in time to escape, by pursuing the enemy, the Pestience of the coast."

The city and caste were captured March

The city and caste were captured of February! Neverthers (No concluded between Charles Albert, the Pope, the members, as in less important matic and the capture of those prisoners. (No conducted between Charles Albert, the Pope, the members, as in less important matic and the capture of the capture of those prisoners. (No conducted between Charles Albert, the Pope, the members, as in less important matic and the capture of the capture of those prisoners. (No conducted between Charles Albert, the Pope, the members, as will as those who are willing that the properties of the capture of the capture of the were otherwise a certainty of his getting it .-

ing to receive its vote, may say "if you nominate me, I will accept the nomination, but it you do not, I will be a candidate in opposition to your nominee," it is manifest that Conventions are themselves solemn farces, or even worse. It can carcely be expected that some two hundred and fifty gentlemen will consent to meet in Philadelphia, in June next, from the most remote parts of he Union, at great inconvenience and expense to many if not all of them, simply for the purpose I NOMINATING A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ALREADY IN THE PIELD, "NOLENS VOLENS," and intender so to remain, whether a majority of them shall think it advisable or unadvisable. For one, we confess we do not like this part of Gen. Taylor's letter; and, foreseeing that it will constitute an insuperable objection with some, who would be ominous remark, that "letter-writing has been | tion, we regret that he has been induced to assome an attitude so embarrassing to all of his friends, except the handfull who expect to sup-port him as an "independent" candidate, and which may have the effect of defeating his own nomination and election. That the General does not care to be elected, one may readily infer from the language of his letter, but, it he be thus indifferent to his own success, he ought to feel some anxiety for the triumph of sound principles and comprehend, therefore, why he has determined so pertinacionsly to cling to his position as a canidate for an office that he does not want, in opposition to both the Whig and Democratic no nees, IF BY DOING SO HE PHALL WEAREN AND FEAT THE FORMER, and render the election of the latter inevitable Soon after the above positive declarations o

the Whig were penned, the Allison letter came into the hands of the Whig Editor, and, in a P. are very apt to do, will reply in categorical and | S., he eagerly clutches at a single expression, as explicit terms." Hence, says the Whig, the affording some little hope of safety. He says: "We are more pleased with it than we have

been with any previous exposition of his views. Indeed, as an enunciation of general principles, it meets our unqualified approbation; and had we received it before our comments had been pre pared on his letter to the Editors of the Republican, we should have deemed them unnicessary, But, as they are written, we let them remain understand clearly now, that although General Taylor will not withdraw his own name in the event of the nomination of another indi-vidual by the Philadelphia Convention, yet his PRIENDS are at liberty to do so whenever THEY may deem it expedient; and that they will unquestionably advise his withdrawal in the event the nomination of any other Whig, canno ces under which the General was brought forward as a candidate, AUTHORIZES, and almost COM-PELS him to take this ground; and, for one, we are satisfied with it; as, indeed, we are with the admirable sentiments-and especially those relative to Executive power and influence-embo-

Why were the Whig's comments "annecessary"? Does the old soldier's second letter "surrender" the independent ground of the first? Does it indicate that he will leave the field and submit to the Convention? On the contrary, does it not, as the Republican truly says, confirm that position? It is the merest quibble, then, in the Whig to profess to be "satisfied," with its former very strong expressions in the same article staring the reader in the face. But last evening's Republican cuts

The Republican's editors certainly ought to doubt has been expressed, is almost identical, know what the Old Hero means. As his corres-Mr. Clay, on the other hand, write a num- be clearly understood, for we would not desire a ber of letters, suited to the Northern and vote, nor seek to retain one for Gen. Taylor upon 196; A. M. Glasgow 35; H. B. Jones 103; Southern latitudes respectively. O' his many grounds which are not sanctioned by his real letters on Texas, some were quoted at the views and position." They, therefore, argue others cited at the South, to prove that his phatically announced in the letter to themselves, is "entirely confirmed in the letter to Captain Alison"-that they wrote to him expressly "in reout the Native American question were two faces | gard to his independent position," for they "wished no concealment"-and that his letter, as published, shows his "true ground in every respect.'s

"Gen. Taylor, then, does not desire to withdrate Let who will be the Candidate of the Whig Convention. He cannot withdraw, because he is already the candidate of the people, made so without re-ference to Conventions, by men of all parties.— His declaration upon this point, in his letter to the Republican, harmonizes with those of every letter he has written, and is confirmed, instead of being modified, by the following manly avowal in his letter to Capt. Alison:

"I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have trankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that station; but, having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that postion, until my triends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do

In other words, Gen. Taylor, is in the hands of his "COUNTRYMEN," and, being a candidate by their act, not his own, he will cease to be such when it is their desire that he should retire. And who are the "countrymen" to whom he refers ?undoubledly the people-Whigs, Natives and Democrats-who, through their various Conventions and presses, have called him to the field. of the authenticity of the conversations asri- It is for them to say whether he shall withdraw for them, who have never appealed to a National Convention, and many of whom are not, in fact, Whigs at all, say whether he shall retire at the dictation of a caucus. It may be as well understood now as ever, that the people have placed in latitudinous construction, in contending that | Gen. Zachary Taylor in the field; that he cannot expressed any such opinions, the Whig indultes withdraw, and will not be withdrawn. We it also follows that he does not entertain them. | we wish no man to support him on any mistaken supposition. We shall be sorry if its effect is to drive any of our old Whig friends from his banner, but we console ourselves with the full assur-ance that those Whigs who will refuse to support him are those who would never, in any event, have given him a support worth having; and that their places will be more than supplied by inde-

pendent and patriotic millions of the American Nothing can be stronger than this language .tinetly that Old Zac has flaunted the banner of Indeed the plain words of Gen. Taylor's two letrevolt in the face of the Whig party; that, in ters can mean nothing else, however the Whig defiance of all Conventions, he means to be a may torture them by quibbles. The old soldier has taken his stand - his "friends" have taken their has taken his stand—his "triends have." whether stand—and "he will not be withdrawn," whether sort of permissive delegate, succeeding by the dissort of permission delegate and the dissort of permission del Henry Clay or any other Whig be nominated by the Convention. Here, it strikes us, the road in the Whig ranks must "make a fork .-We shall see whether "independency" or Whig organization" will "surrender"- whether the "handful" or the other faction will give way. As the day for the Convention approaches, we will have some "rich" developements. the exposition of Gen. Taylor's "principles" in tive and skillul canvass justified the confidence the Alison letter.

> nary and unprovoked letter, which wantonly asthat Mr. Barbour's vote this spring is larger than any man, of either party, ever received in this

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. MARCY.

We publish to-day Gen. Scott's most extraordi-

tober; that, up to that time, from our entrance in- in imminent danger of defeat both in the nomina- it is like a bit of inductment, showing on its face to this city, I had been at the desk, shut out from tion and election. But it is unnecessary for us that it was entirely uncalled for and baseless in personal intercourse with my brother officers, and that it was not till that co: finement that facts, conduct and motives began to pour in upon me.

It cannot be strengthened, as all who read the following will admit. The "independency" of Gen most powerful papers we have ever read and, as Taylor means utter "disorganization" of the a Whig friend observed yesterday, portions of it Whig party and openly defies their National are worthy of "Junius." The answer is conclusive. overwhelming, and the accuser is utterly refuted by his own evidence. This remarkable letter of Mr. doubt that he is in all essential points "A WHIG Marcy will elevate him to a high eminence in pub-CPON PRINCIPLE;" and, entertaining this undoubt lic opinion. Even the most thorough Whigs admit ing conviction, we are prepared to support him the power of the paper and the perfect vindication cordially and zealously, IF HE BE THE NUMBER OF of the War Department from the unjust and said Electoral Convention.

THE WHIG PARTY. We regret, therefore—and it sweeping assault. A highly intelligent member

The following are the delegates appointed by is the only thing we much regret to see in the sweeping assault. A highly intelligent member foregoing letter-that Gen. Taylor, while express of that party has said that Mr. Marcy has not left General Scott "one inch of ground to stand upon, nor a loop to hang doubt upon." But our

For Gen. Scott, as a skilful and accomplished say, in so many words, that, should be fail to de so, he will, so far as it depends upon himself, remain a candidate. Such a declaration is calculated to deprive him of that nomination, if there has many noble qualities as a man—but upon

New Orleans from Vera Cruz, but with no later news. This is the vessel which was, it was said, to convey Gen. Scott to N. York. We presume, therefore, that not the North but New Orleans is his destination. She brought over several officers, with 148 sick soldiers-also the remains of Lieut. Perrin Watson, 14th Infantry; Lieut. M. L. Shackleford, 21 Artillery; Lieut. Calvin Benjamin, 4th Artillery, and Mr. T.T. Tucker, of East Ten-

The people of Texas are improving their rivers and opening their roads. A steamer now runs regularly between Galveston and Port Lavaca, in connexion with the line of steam ships to N. Orleans-a great convenience to Western

The anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto -the 21st of April-was celebrated "with all the honors" in Galveston. In the House, on Monday, on Mr. McKay's

motion, the hour for opening the session was fixed at 11. A. M. The several appropriation bills were made the special order for Wednesday (to day) and every

day thereafter, except Fridays and Saturdays, un-

The Matamoras Fing of the 8 h April iras the following painful news from Monterey to the 29th ult. We trust that there may be some mistake

as to the alleged murders : The news of the ratification of the Treaty by the U. States Senate reached Gen. Wool on the morning of the 29th, and, it is said, produced quite a stir in camp. It was rumored in Monerey, though not much credit was given to the story, that several American merchants had

een recently murdered near the Mazipil. The Monterey Gazette learns from its agen in Saltillo, that three men of the Virginia regiment had been murdered at Parras a few days ago. The murderers were arrested, and it was ed would be hung.

Appropriate honors were paid by the garrison at Monterey, on the 23d ult., to the memory of John Q. Adams ELECTION.

We yesterday received but few returns-and nothing to swell or diminish the nett gains, (11,) which stand as we published them yesterday .-We have letters confirming the news of the success of Arnett, Dem., in Marion, and Tanzey, Dem., in Monongalia, (although in each of these two counties three Democrats ran against one Whig!) and of Bassell, Dem., in Harrison .-Brooke, and Tyler & Weizel, it will be seen, have stood firm and true. To-day's mails will bring decisive accounts from Little Tennessee and the Greenbrier region.

PRESTON. Kingwood, Preston, April 29, 1848. To the Editors of the Enquirer. Below I send you the vote given in this coun ty for members of the Legislature-viz: for Col. Buckner Fairfax, Democrat, 443; for Maj. Wm. B. Zinn, Whig, 435; which leaves Fairtax S majority. Old Preston is still right, though by a tight fit. Next Fall we will be able to do a little better for the Democratic cause. ROCKBRIDGE.

Gentlemen: Returns for election of dele-

gates to the House of Delegates have been re-

LEXINGTON, April 29, 1848.

ceived in full. James G. Paxton, Democrat, has received 386 votes; J. B. Dorman, Whig, 318. Wm. Weaver, W., 284; Wm M. Gold about 750 votes polled. Paxton and Dorman elected. One Demo eratic gain. Yours, &c., ROCKBRIDGE.

KING GEORGE. In King George the vote stood: Carter, De-nocrat, 94; Wallace, Whig, 130. Wallace's

majority 36.	· anacc, ······b, ··	
majorny o	STAFFORD.	
	Suttle, W.	Moncure, I
Court House	45	85
Falmouth	104	165
Tackett's Mill	54	19
Tolson's Mill	21	24
	224	293
		224
		-
		co

Majority for Moncure SPOTSYLVANIA. Eustace Conway, Democrat, re-elected by about 96 majority.

PRINCE WILLIAM-[OFFICIAL] Harrison, D. Jasper, D. French, W 109 Haymarket Independence Hill 38 25

Dumfries 27 40 Occoquan 146 247 Total TAYLOR .- Burdett [W.] re-elected.

HARRISON, &c .- A letter states that Benj Bassell, jr., Dem , has swept the counties of Har rison and Doddridge-beating Foulkes, Whig. BROOKE, &c.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: WHEELING, VA., April 30th, 1848. Gentlemen: I wrote you yesterday that "DE-MOCRATIC MARSHALL" was again redeemed.— BROOKE and HANCOCK have also done their duty, and elected DeCamps, Dem, by 196 majority.— WETZEL and TYLER, too, stood up to the work manually, and elected Col. Boyers, Dem., by upwards of 100 majority. So you will see ail's right in this quatter, and that Clayism and Taylorism are "no go" here. Our mountain counties are as firm as ever in the taith-but, unfortunately, we have too many aspirants. I think, however, all will be well. If your section of the State does as well as the North west, then Whiggery and the "No Party" party, are completely

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

THE TRIUMPH IN CULPEPER. We think that we can claim a place in the Enquirer to interchange congratulations with the Democracy of the State upon the result of our election. Last spring John S. Barbour, Jr., was elected on the fullest vote that had ever been polled in Culpeper and over a competitor of great popularity. Still it was spread abroad that he was a appliance has been used to procure a thorough rally of the Culpeper Whigs. At March Courta gentleman who had taken no active cost in the former contests was nominated as the Wnig candidate. Upon this gentleman all could unite and young Barbour was to be crushed by a blow in which the strength of the united party was to be felt. But he did not blench at the imposing ar ray. His friends supported him with an enthusi-Hereatter we shall have a word to say as to asm of which any man might be proud. His acof his friends. The result is truly astonishing.—
The vote polled is fitty larger than that of last spring and by far the largest ever thrown since the division of the county. This indicates the extraordinary exertions upon both sides. Bar-bour's vote was 416, Major's 377; giving Bar-

> DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RICHMOND. At a Democratic meeting held at the City Hall on Tuesday night, May 2d, on motion, Caleb Jones was called to the Chair, and William F.

OLD CULPEPER.

Ritchie appointed Secretary.

On motion of R G. Scott, it was Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Electoral District Convention to be held in this city on the 4th May, to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and that the Chair appoint thirty one delegates to

The following are the delegates appointed by the Chair: R. G. Scott, James A. Seddon, Isaac R. Watkins, John S. Caskie, Wm. W. Crump, John H. Cook, Hiram Bragg, R. B. Gooch, L. W. Glazebrook, Thomas H. Ellis, John Rutherfoord, Mark Downey, John Womble, N. M. Martin, Dr. W. A. Patieson, R. O. Haskins, P. H. Aylett, Washington Greenhow, John D. Quarles, Bernard O'Neil, S. D. Denoon, T. C. Rurns, Dr. James Doze, B. F. Lowe, Charles F.

THE FAIRFIELD RACES Commenced yesterday, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a good attendance. RESULT OF FIRST RAGE-MATCH \$3,000: Col. Wm. R. Johnson's (J. M. Botts') Fi-

nancier Harrison Hartwell's Marlhank Time -1st heat 3.56; 21 heat 4.01. For the second race, only two out of the seven entries started. The result is as follows:

W. P. Winfree's produce of his mare and Bengal, Isham Puckett's produce of Lobelia and

Time-1st heat, 2 031; 21 heat, 2 054. FAIRFIELD RACES-SECOND DAY. Proprietors purse \$200; two mile heats. The following is the result:

O. P. Hare's b. m., Lucy Toler, by Priam, James Talley's b. h., Ben. Franklin, 5

years old, Arthur Taylor's b. h., by Treasurer, 4 years Time:-1st heat, 3.56; 2d heat, 4 minutes.

Messrs. Editors : Permit an humble and ebcure individual, (but one who feels a deep interest in the welfare of our country,) to make a suggestion through the medium of your paper. It is very desirable that a peace, honorable to both nations, should specify to concinted between the United States and Mexico; and I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of my country-men, that we hold a portion of the Mexican territory-say that portion at present demanded by our Government, not absolutely and indeleasibly, but as a security for the payment of the five millions of indemnity due to our merchants from Mexico, and for all other legal and equitable demands this country may have or acquire against Mexico, either under the laws of nations or otherwise. That five years—from the date of the Treaty—shall be allowed to Mexico to pay the said claims; and if within that time she pays them, then the United States shall release every acre of Mexican soil which, in right and justice, belongs to her. But if she does not pay the said claims at or before the expiration of the five years, the said territory shall belong, indefeasibly and absolutely, to the United States.

As to indemnity for the expenses of the war, according to the rules and regulations of civilized warfare, it is right and proper that the United States should demand and receive it of Mexico, then we should have it; otherwise we should make no such claim. These are terms which I think Mexico can honorably accep-, without the least humiliation, or without the smallest stain on her national reputation; and as this is not a war of conquest on the part of the United States, what is tair and right is all she can reasonably demand.

It would be unfortunate in the extreme it we should lose, or the least impair even, our present high national character for strict impartial justice by any false step we might ake in this deli-cate mader; and I trust that our country will make no demand of Mexico but what is strictly just, and so acknowledged to be by all impartial and civilized nations; and I also trust that our public functionaries in arranging this matter will not forget that grand principle of our boly religion: "Do unto others as we would that they should do unto us."

I see there is some prospect of peace. Perhaps Mexico is compelled by her present crippled and distressed condition, to accede to almost any terms. But let us show our magnanimity. Let us not absolutely take her territory, and appro-priate it in fee to our own use, without indemnity; but let us merely hold it as before stated, as security for our just and legal claims against her. Such a course I think would receive the commendation of all the world; and a peace coneluded on such terms would no doubt be lasting. and might beget a stronger feeling of attachment between the two countries than has perhaps ever

before existed. It might be one of the stipulations of such a treaty, that, upon its conclusion, Mexico should at once enter upon negotiations for the settlement of the boundaries of Texas; and that, in case of disagreement between the two Republics as to the boundary, the matter should be submitted to some impartial and competent umpire.

These are some of the views that present them-selves to a plain unlearned man; and I am sure that some such reflections present themselves to every lover of strict justice, who has paid the least attention to this subject, and is not too much under the influence of party discipline. I have been, and still am, a supporter of the present ad-ministration; but if I could for a moment believe that this war was waged on Mexico for the purpose of depriving her of a large portion of ner acknowledged territory, without a fair equivalent, I should at once withdra w my support; and, in thus saying, I must believe that I speak the sentiments of my countrymen, genera ARISTIDES.

Essex County, Virginia, 1848. To the Editors of the Enquirer.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 1, 1848. Messrs, Editors: The Democratic Electoral District convened in Charlottesville this day at 12 o'clock, Dr. L. W. Ligon was called to the Chair and Messrs. James Alexander and George W. Randolph were appointed Secretaries.

Upwards of 40 delegates were in attendance.—

The Convention sent one delegate to the National Convention for every 100 votes cast in the District in the last Presidential Convention-28 in all. These 28, should they be present, will only cast one vote. The delegation is as follows: ALBEMARLE -Col. Thes. J. Randolph, Andrew

Stevenson, Shelton F. Leake, Richard Pollard, Tucker Coles, William M. Wade and B. F. MADISON.-R. C Booton, R. A Banks, S. W. Thrift, John Weaver and Thos J. Humphreys, Louisa. - W. M. Ambler, W. O. Harris, A. F.

Butler, J. K. Pendleton and Hugh Goodwin, Jr. Nelson.-F. L. Whitehead, Walker Coleman and L. W. Ligon.
Greene.—Capt. Thos. Davis, Capt. J. Beaseley and J. B. White.

ORANGE - Garrett Scott, Joseph Hiden and

Edwin Gibson.
FLUVANNA.-N. B. Gay and Robt, Richardson. After the business of the Convention was through, a call was made upon Mr. Leake, the Elector of the District, for a speech, to which he responded in a very el quent and forcible man-ner, very much to the gratification of the mem-

bers of the Convention. All the members of the Convention were in the best possible spirits-good feeling and harmony A DELEGATE. prevailing throughout.

BERKELFY COUNTY. The following is an extract from a letter to the Editors of the Enquirer, dated

Gerrardstown, April 28, 1848. The spirit of the Democracy, in this region, seems to be buoyant, ardent and determined, and altogether in the "fine-t frame" for the general ac ion which is to "come off" in Novem-

There is, at the time of this present writing, a very pretty little affair, somewhat in the style of the pleasant drama of "the Kilkenny Cats," in progress of exhibition on the Whig "boards" of this county. Some of the Whig "fur" is likely to be very "despitefully used," and, matheureusement, by the naughty claws of Whig grimalkins. The issue, "nous rerrons

JAMES M. DANIEL, Ja., died at his residence at Amherst Court-house, on the 231 inst., in the 50th year of his age, after a month's confinement by sickness. The voice of praise cannot now reach his ears, but friendship claims the right of saying, but he was a most excellent and worthy man. that he was a most excellent and worthy man .-In all the relations of life he sustained an irre-proachable character, and discharged with fidelity, all the obligations of a good citizen. He was ty, all the obligations of a good crizen. He was just, and he was generous—sincere in his attachments, and ardent in his feelings. Without noise he sought to do good, and derived happiness from having it in his power to impart happiness to others. He has left behind him a much attached and affectionate wife, sorrowing relations, and many triends to feel and money his loss. and many triends to feel and mourn his loss. Departed this lite, at Buena Vista, on the 24 h

of February, after a brief illness of congestion of the brain, Mr. John L. Manson, son of Mr. N. I.

W. Glazebrook, Thomas H. Ellis, John Rutherfoord, Mark Downey, John Womble, N. M. Martin, Dr. W. A. Patieson, R. O. Haskias, P.
H. Aylet, Washington Greenhow, John D.
Quarles, Bernard G'Neil, S. D. Denoon, T. C.
Burns, Dr. James Dore, B. F. Lowe, Charles F.
Osborne, T. T. Giles Daniel Trueheart, Wm.
C. Allen Ambrase Carlon, John M. Denial and the subject of this notice, in addition to the charm C. Allen, Ambrose Carlton, John M. Daniel and of youth, was eminently worthy of all confidence and esteem, and that his mortal career was On motion of John S. Caskie, the Chairman closed and his last sigh breathed out in a hostile and stranger land, far from that country and CALEB JONES, Chairman. home where centred all his dearest hopes and best affections.